

THE JOHNSON CITY COMET

Thirty-Third Year.

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Whole Number 1665

CARRANZA SAYS GET OUT

URGES THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. TROOPS.
IN 12,000 WORD REQUEST

SECOND ENTRANCE U. S. TROOPS CONSIDERED ACT OF INVASION.

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—Claiming that the words and protests of the United States have been entirely in contradiction of their acts, and that in spite of protests not to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, soldiers of the United States are in Mexico without the consent of the Mexican government and in violation of Mexico's sovereignty, the Mexican government now asks for the immediate withdrawal of those troops.

The request is made in a 12,000-word note made public at the foreign office today about noon.

The note recites that the American troops crossed the border after the Columbus incident without the permission of the Mexican government. The act was not considered one of invasion then solely because the United States said they had misinterpreted the attitude of the Mexican government. When the second expedition crossed the line after the Glenn Springs incident, the note maintains, the plea that this was done with the consent of the Mexican consul at Del Rio, Texas, is untenable and that act can only be considered as one of invasion.

"The Mexican government therefore invites the United States to bring to an end this unsupportable situation," the note concludes, "and to support its protestations and declarations of friendship by an immediate withdrawal of American troops."

Time For Action.
Maintaining that protests of friendship by the United States and the expressed desire for non-intervention has been contradicted by the acts of the Washington government, the note says the time has arrived when Washington must "clear itself clearly and unequivocally as to its future intentions toward Mexico."

After reciting the facts which led to the first crossing of the frontier by the American troops after a Villa raid at Columbus, the note insists that in contradiction of the word of General Scott and Funston another expedition crossed the boundary line, thus violating all the precepts of international law, and committing an act of invasion.

"The American government," says the note, "has admitted that the work of the expedition which entered after the Columbus raid is now over. But in spite of this fact American troops still remain on Mexican soil. To contend that this is a military necessity, this country justifies this act of the American military forces in conflict with the repeated professions of the Washington government relative to non-interference."

The note points out that much of the trouble in Mexico is due "to the attitude of the United States in punishing conspirators in the United States, who have plotted the downfall of the present constitutional government, and to the acts of Washington in refusing to permit the shipment of arms and ammunition to enter Mexico."

Our Troops Will Stay in Mexico.

Washington, May 31.—General Carranza's latest note bluntly questioning the good faith of the United States government and, with a threat of armed resistance demanding withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, was presented at the state department today by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate. Tonight a translation of the voluminous document, about 12,000 words long, was laid before President Wilson, who at once began considering how it should be answered.

No one in official circles would attempt to forecast just what course the President might decide upon. There was complete unanimity, however, in the belief that there would be no immediate withdrawal of the Pershing expedition. High officials said the de facto government so far had utterly failed to demonstrate its ability to protect the border against bandits and expressed the opinion that the troops would stay in Mexico until this was done. It was suggested that the belligerent and uncompromising attitude assumed by Carranza probably was largely for effect upon the Mexican public and there was little disposition to believe that the de facto government actually contemplated an effort to expel the American army by force.

Bluffing.
Mr. Arredondo left the impression that his chief did not expect the defiant words of the note to be taken at their face value, when, on handing the communication to Acting Secretary Polk he gave notice that it was not intended as a ultimatum but the continuation of negotiations which have been in progress by the two governments.

Regarding the statements of the note as to the embargo on war supplies there has been no effort here to disguise the fact that the United States was not disposed to permit ammunition to reach Mexican forces whose loyalty to the de facto government was questioned. The note speaks of the clash at Parral between American troops and citizens. Official reports from the uniformed command said soldiers did the firing that cost several American lives.

It also is a fact that open hostility has been expressed by several subordinate commanders and warning was

INNES CHARGED WITH MURDER OF NELMS SISTERS THIS STATE WILL ATTEMPT TO PROVE AGAINST INNES

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.—The state will attempt to prove that Victor E. Innes of Eugene, Ore., not only took \$3,745.20 from Mrs. Eloise Nelms Dennis, but that he murdered Mrs. Nelms and her sister, Beatrice Nelms, Solicitor-General Hugh Dorsey announced here today at the opening of Innes' trial for larceny, the trial, the Nelms sisters disappeared in San Antonio, Texas, in June, 1914, and Innes and his wife later were acquitted there of charges of murdering the two Atlanta women. Both husband and wife later were indicted on larceny charges.

The state today elected to try Innes first after the defense had won its point that the two should get separate trials. First witnesses called were intended to show Innes' alleged connection with the murders, and Solicitor Dorsey produced a sausage mill in which he asserted he would prove the women's bodies were ground up at San Antonio. On objection of the defense Superior Court Judge H. H. Hill, presiding, ruled that the state first must show that the \$3,745.20 mentioned in the larceny indictment was entrusted to Innes, before taking up any other part of the case. It was intimated the state would bring evidence regarding the murder. Mrs. John W. Nelms, mother of the missing women, then took the stand and after noon adjournment, testified as to letters she said her married daughter received from Innes who is said to act as attorney for Mrs. Dennis prior to her disappearance.

Mrs. Nelms referred to Innes as "the doctor" and was told by the court that such language would not be allowed.

DR. WAITE RECEIVES DEATH SENTENCE FOR MURDER OF J. E. PECK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite has been found guilty of the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck, the Grand Rapids millionaire.

"Guilty of murder in the first degree," was the verdict of the jury, returned after it had been absent from the court room one hour and twenty-five minutes.

Waite was remanded to the toms to await imposition of sentence on June 1.

While the jury was deciding his fate, Waite was eating a hearty dinner in a room in the court house. Leaving the jury would return a quick verdict, the spectators remained in their seats while it was out. Mrs. Clara Peck Waite, with her friends, sat in a corner behind the jury box while Waite's father and brother, Frank, remained in the court room.

When the jury came in with its verdict, Waite was brought to the court room, but was not allowed to take his usual seat. Standing behind the rail of the court room with his face pale and showing signs of nervousness, he watched the jurymen take their places. He stared at the jury without making any movement as the foreman, replying to the question of the clerk, said the verdict was "guilty."

Walter R. Deuel, Waite's counsel, asked that the jury be polled, and the request was granted. Each jurymen replied that he found the defendant guilty in the first degree.

GOT GOLDEN REWARD FOR MOTHER'S KINDNESS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A golden reward for a service performed forty years ago by her mother, when she nursed R. E. Marshall, of Houston, Texas, back to life after he had been shot, came to Miss Lois Cram, of Redondo Beach, when she received a bank draft representing money realized from the estate of Mr. Marshall, who recently died.

A letter accompanying the draft read: "I promised your mother that if ever I struck it rich I would not forget her, and now that she is not here to enjoy this money, I want you to have it to get for that which you have wanted the most and could never buy."

The letter was written by Mr. Marshall shortly before his death. He also told of how he had been shot by an unidentified person and was hurried to the home of Miss Cram's mother, who was then a newlywed bride. It was due to the careful nursing of Mrs. Cram that Marshall lived and regained his health.

Miss Cram says she will carry out a desire she has always had to be a physician and will devote the money to gaining an education for that profession.

given that any attempt to move south of Parral would meet armed opposition by Carranza troops.

It was such consideration that impelled officials to place an informal embargo on war supplies, as shipments must pass through unsettled territory to reach any command composed of Mexican regulars under responsible officers. The new note probably will increase negotiations in this respect rather than lessen them.

Mexico City, May 31.—Extra editions of newspapers containing the Mexican note to the United States were read by thousands of persons in the streets tonight. The document has created a sensation.

The editorial comments charge President Wilson with inconsistency, declaring that his protestations of friendship for Latin-America are contrary to his actions in the case of Mexico. The editorials are agreed that it is time for the United States to define its attitude with regard to Mexico.

JOHNSON CITY AND KINGSFORD VISITED BY GOV. RYE AND STATE TREASURER DUNLAP.

FIRST VISIT IN THIS COUNTY

VISIT TO CONVICT CAMP POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF RAIN.

(Knoxville Journal Tribune.)

After a visit of two days in upper East Tennessee, Gov. Thos. C. Rye and State Treasurer Porter Dunlap returned to Knoxville last night en route to the capital city. They were met at the train by a number of local democratic leaders and escorted to the Hotel Atkin where they spent the night.

Gov. Rye was in Knoxville Saturday to welcome the speakers at the defense day exercises. Sunday morning, he went to Johnson City as the guest of Thad. A. Cox. It was the governor's first visit to Washington county to stay any length of time, and he said last night that he enjoyed it very much.

From Johnson City, the party went to Kingsport, Sullivan county, as the guest of J. Fred Johnson, former general manager of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railroad, and now general superintendent of the dye plant at Kingsport. Gov. Rye was very much impressed with growth of the Sullivan county town. Both at Kingsport and Johnson City the governor was taken for automobile rides over the surrounding country.

The governor and Mr. Dunlap will leave for Nashville this morning at 10 o'clock. On account of the rain, they postponed their visit to the state convict camp in Campbell county. Mr. Dunlap said last night that the governor would probably return to East Tennessee the middle of June to visit the camp.

Gov. Rye is very much interested in the camp. It is the first trial of the new law permitting the state prisoners to work on the public highways. The law was passed by the last legislature. He had heard many good reports of the work being done up there by the state's wards, and he wanted to make a personal survey of the conditions existing.

Gov. Rye said that his visit to East Tennessee was not political, but was a mixture of business and pleasure.

DISAPPROVING OF OPERATION OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAW

Campaign to Have Law "Substantially and Properly Amended as Soon as Possible."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 27.—Resolutions disapproving of the operation of the national bankruptcy law, while upholding the law in principle, were adopted at a conference here Friday night of several hundred Southern business men and manufacturers.

The resolutions provide for the inauguration of a campaign to have the law "substantially and properly amended as soon as possible," and if such efforts are not successful within a reasonable time to work for its repeal.

Amendments proposed would put the administration of the law more directly under the supervision of the Federal government so as to insure "greater protection against fraud and extravagance and provide a just and business-like system."

The conference, while held in connection with the convention of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, which concluded its annual meeting here Friday, was attended by representatives of other trade interests in the South. The speakers included J. H. Trego of New York, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, who argued against the repeal of the law, and O. B. McGlasson of Chicago, president of the Anti-Bankruptcy Association, who favored the absolute repeal of the act.

J. J. HILL, RAILROAD BUILDER, IS DEAD

New York, May 29.—News of the death of the man who for two generations has been a dominant personality in the financial community, was received in Wall street today with many expressions of sorrow and a feeling of almost personal loss. The financier's death did not cause the slightest disturbance in the stock market. The Hill stocks, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, were very inactive. Hill was famous in the financial community for quaint humor and conservative though optimistic views of general conditions throughout the country. He made his headquarters when here at the offices of the Great Northern railway but spent much of his time visiting the leading banks and banking houses. His advice and influence were eagerly sought last fall by the banking syndicate which floated the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French war issues. He was a powerful factor in successful consummation of that unprecedented undertaking and outspoke in his championship of the allies. Local officials of Hill roads are expected to leave town today to attend the funeral. It is also likely that representatives of the banking houses of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 1st National bank and City National bank, with all of which he had close personal and financial connections, will attend the funeral.

To keep up with Kingsport subscribe for The Times.

POTTERY PLANT LOCATED AT ERWIN WILL BE LARGER

Capital Stock Has Been Raised From \$150,000 to \$700,000—Will Be Used For Manufacture of High Grade Products.

ERWIN, Tenn., May 28.—It has been announced that the capital of the big pottery plant which is to be located here has once more been increased. This time the increase is from \$250,000 to \$700,000. The plant was first organized with a capital of only \$150,000.

The site chosen for the plant is near the feldspar grinding plant, just outside the city limits. This is the most convenient location, as the plant will be used for the manufacture of only high grade products and will therefore require a large amount of ground feldspar. This is the first plant of its kind in the entire south.

On account of the greatly increased size of the plant the Holston corporation has withdrawn all the land which it had rented out for farming purposes near the town. It is soon to begin the erection of a large number of residences on a part of this land for the employees of the new company.

TAFT IS GUEST AT WHITE HOUSE PARTY

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—Former President Taft, who is here attending the meeting of the League to Enforce Peace, was a guest at a lawn party given yesterday by President and Mrs. Wilson on the White House grounds. As he reached the President in the receiving line Mr. Taft stopped to chat for a few minutes, and later he held an impromptu reception of his own in another part of the lawn, meeting many diplomats, officials and members of congress.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador who has not been seen at White House social affairs recently, also attended the party. He was greeted cordially by the President and later talked with Mr. Taft at length.

None of the ambassadors representing the allied governments was present, but several of the attaches of their embassies were among the guests.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEER VISITS AT THE CAPITOL

W. H. Rhodes, United States engineer in charge of the road work of Lawrence county, that covers a distance of about 35 miles. He says the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and that as soon as the Jefferson route is completed they would start working on the other roads of the county. Mr. Rhodes says that when the work is all finished no county in the state will be ahead of Lawrence in good roads.

WEALTH OF THE NATION

\$200,000,000,000 IS GOVERNMENT'S ESTIMATE.

SAYS SECRETARY MCADOO

THE GROSS NATIONAL INCOME IS \$20,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Secretary McAdoo today informed Chairman Lobeck of the house committee on expenditures in the treasury department that the department is enforcing the income tax law "with all the vigor which the small force authorized by congress will permit," but that an adequate office and held force for the investigation of returns must be provided if the government is to get all it is entitled to under the law.

Mr. McAdoo's letter, which replies to the Keating resolution regarding alleged income tax frauds and evasions, expressed regret that congress authorized only half of the one million dollar increase asked for to provide an adequate method of collecting the income tax and says it is hoped that the remainder may yet be granted. It denies a report that the government is losing \$320,000,000 annually by income tax frauds, explaining that this estimate was based on the assumption that the annual national income is \$46,000,000,000.

The government's actuary, Mr. McAdoo says, estimates the gross national income at \$20,000,000,000 and the net income at \$16,000,000,000 or about \$750 per family, and the total wealth of the country at about \$200,000,000,000 of which only \$60,000,000,000 is earning income.

MEMPHIS FURNITURE COMPANY INDICTED

MEMPHIS, May 27.—The Memphis Furniture company which operates one of the largest plants of the kind in the south, was indicted on nine counts in a true bill returned by the federal grand jury here Friday. The federal statute which the company is charged with violating makes a corporation liable for incorrect description of goods in shipment. As a result of its practice, the indictment charges, the company received a much lower freight rate than it should have on shipments to Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and other states.

Woman Producing Director



Photo by Moffett, Chicago.

KATHARINE S. BROWN, who organized and staged the Parish Players, who are to appear here Chautauque week, is perhaps the only woman producing director in the United States.

An editorial note in the Green Book Magazine terms Miss Brown "an unquestioned authority," while the Chicago Examiner hailed her engagement at the Garrick Theater, Chicago, by the Western Theatrical Productions Company as "the first engagement in this country of a woman producing director."

The Chicago American said: "The dramatic world turned to Chicago today to study the work and already predicted success of Katharine Brown, student, artist and actress, who has assumed the role of stage director—the only woman stage director in America. Close study of the art, philosophy and history of the drama and excellent experience in active stage work have placed Miss Brown in her present position. . . . Nervous, rapid, grasping an ensemble where another would become confused over details, Miss Brown in every move gives indication of dramatic temperament."

Writing of some of Miss Brown's Shakespearean productions, the dramatic editor in a Sunday feature page of the Columbus (O.) Dispatch said, "By her unusual success as a producer of plays she has already made a place for herself that is an enviable one to those who cannot emulate her in energy, ability and thorough understanding of the requirements of the stage."

KARL JORN'S VOICE HEARD THROUGHOUT AMERICAN CONTINENT

Sings to Thirty Different Banquets in Thirty Different Cities at the Same Time.

Singers who have gained the round on the ladder of fame where they are considered as one of the world's greatest singers become accustomed to singing in many different cities and to many thousands of people who are so fortunate as to live in the cities where they appear, but seldom, if ever before in the history of music, has a singer been able to charm with their voice thirty different audiences in thirty different cities thousands of miles apart at one time, and then to himself have the pleasure of hearing the applause of so vast an audience coming from so far. Such a thing is not made possible by the phonograph which at best only records the singer's voice in a mechanical manner, but by that masterpiece of modern invention—the telephone.

When Mr. Karl Jorn, the celebrated Wagnerian tenor, who was for eight years the most popular tenor of the Metropolitan Opera company with the single exception of Mr. Caruso, was engaged to sing at the banquet of the West Point alumni at the Astor hotel in New York city, he little expected the pleasure that was in store for him. On arriving at the banquet, which was held in the grand ball room of the Astor, he immediately noticed a map of this country of ours covered with a network of electric lights, and on questioning was told that at each city designated by a light the alumni of the military academy of West Point was holding a similar banquet and that telephones were on every table connecting with the tables at similar banquets in San Francisco, Portland, Chicago, New Orleans and nearly every big city in the United States.

That night class mates of many years gone by, who had not seen each other in years, had chats that gave them a thrill of by-gone days to hear the old familiar voices once again. And then the class-mates of later years held conversations with college chums who were far separated by the pathways of duty to which their country had called them.

Then the speaker of the evening called for silence on the wires and after telling them that one of the world's greatest tenors would now sing for them, motioned for Mr. Jorn to begin. After taking his position before the big grand piano and a phone being held closely before him he began. With a thrill of patriotic feeling Mr. Jorn, the singer's clever accompanist, played the stirring opening measures of Oley Speaks' new song, "When the Boys Come Home." Then Mr. Jorn began to sing "The long story of the battle, fierce and gory," and finally with his glorious high tone bringing the wonderful patriotic song to a close with a sun-burst of glory when the "Boys Come Home."

The applause that filled the room at its close was deafening, but a motion for silence from the toastmaster and a loud noise from the many receivers told the story of the applause from the hundreds of others scattered across this wide country who had been thrilled by the singer's wonderful voice.

When speaking of his novel experience later in the evening Mr. Jorn said, "Yes, it was truly the most unusual and one of the most wonderful experiences I have ever had. 'Who would not feel proud to be even adopted by a country such as ours? I think if the world only had more such real men as those were tonight, the world would be better and there would be no more wars.'

PRESIDENT WILSON TURNS TO PLANS OF POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Confers With Many Leaders and Is Expected to Devote Much Attention to Coming Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Plans for the democratic convention at St. Louis and the ensuing campaign were discussed by President Wilson today with Representative Doremus, of Michigan, chairman of the democratic congressional committee; Norman Hapgood, an organizer of the Wilson non-partisan league and Senator Taggart, of Indiana.

Between now and convention time the president is expected to devote much attention to politics.

Selection of a permanent convention chairman was discussed. Speaker Champ Clark was the first choice of the president, but it now seems that Mr. Clark may not go to St. Louis. Senator James, of Kentucky, and Senator Kern, of Indiana, are among those suggested for the place in case the speaker finally declines.

While friends of Vice-President Marshall believe there is no doubt that he will be renominated, they are not urging the president to take a stand on the question because there are other candidates, notably Governor Major, of Missouri. The plan of the convention managers is to have Alabama give way to New Jersey when the roll is called for the nomination of presidential candidates. It is thought that John W. Wescott, who has been selected by President Wilson to nominate him may immediately make his speech. A motion to close nominations then would be in order.

Political managers of the administration say no choices have been made for the chairman of the important committees and that no final selections will be made until the delegates get to St. Louis.

Patronize home merchants and home industries and you will be happy.

NEUTRALITY IS DEMANDED

BY REPRESENTATIVES OF MILIONS OF VOTERS.

URGE A FOREIGN POLICY

TO PROTECT AMERICAN LIVES AND INTERESTS.

CHICAGO, May 29.—An official statement of the meeting of German-American leaders held here yesterday and today was given out this afternoon.

Delegates were present from twenty-five states and Alaska and other states were represented by proxy. These delegates, it is stated, were "the authorized representatives of churches of many different denominations; of social, business and quasi-political organizations and of the German-American Press Association."

"All large organizations of Americans of German ancestry throughout the country were either directly represented or assured the committee of sympathetic support," continues the statement.

It quotes a formal "platform of principles," the substance of which was made public yesterday and announces the adoption of the following resolutions:

"We, the authorized representatives of millions of voters in the United States in conference assembled at Chicago, Ill., this 29th day of May, 1916, resolve that:

"1.—We demand neutrality in strict accordance with the advice contained in George Washington's address to the American people.

"2.—We urge a foreign policy which protects American lives and American interests with equal firmness and justice.

"3.—We condemn every official act and policy which shows passionate attachment for one belligerent nation or inveterate antipathy for another.

"4.—We deplore those utterances, voiced by officials and others designed to create, or tending to create a division along racial lines among our people.

"5.—We hope that no party will nominate for the presidency a candidate whose views tend to establish such division.

"6.—We trust that the republican convention will unite all the elements in the party upon a candidate whose views are in harmony with those hereinbefore expressed.

"7.—We trust the democratic convention will nominate for the presidency one who subscribes to the views expressed hereinbefore.

"We assert that any candidate for the presidency who is not in accord with the views expressed hereinbefore is unworthy the support of a free and independent electorate."

A LESSON IN A VERSE OF EIGHT LINES

Here is a little verse by McKinney, of the Baltimore Sun, that any one can stop in the fuss and fret of the day and read over several times. It is a little stanza floating out by itself and seeking a lodgment in any warm heart:

Not where we live, but how;
Not what we know, but feel;
Not crowns upon the brow,
But in the hand true steel.
To strive, and though we lose,
To find in strife the gain
They gather who refuse
To falter or complain!

Each line is a thought. Take the second. It is the very cornerstone of the real educational idea. It makes no difference how much a person knows, if he cannot feel it, it will do him little good. How pat does the simple incident related by Jas. Galsworthy fit here. He tells of a father calling the attention of his little boy to a beautiful sunset and saying to him: "I don't care what you think of it, but do you feel it? There is the test of knowledge. How few pass the test.—Ohio State Journal.

POTASH EXTRACTED FROM WYOMING LAVA

It has been known for a number of years that a lava in the Laramie Hills, Sweetwater County, Wyo., is composed largely of leucite, a mineral rich in potash. This lava, called wyomingite, is there very abundant, and the total quantity of potash it contains is immense, estimated at 200,000,000 tons. Like the gold in sea water, however, it has not yet been profitably extracted. In a series of experimental studies of the reactions of various salts on wyomingite under certain conditions, Roger C. Wells, of the chemical laboratory of the United States Geological Survey, has obtained interesting results as to the extraction of potash from wyomingite, which are published in the Survey's Professional Paper 98-D.

Mr. Wells' paper may prove suggestive to chemists who are studying methods of extraction of potash from igneous rocks.

A copy of the report may be obtained free on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

FORD MAY RENEW PEACE EFFORTS IN EUROPE

DETROIT, May 28.—Henry Ford may return to Europe to renew his efforts to bring about peace among the warring nations, according to a statement tonight by Theodore Delavigne, who is in close touch with Mr. Ford, which says Mr. Ford may sail for Stockholm about June 16,